

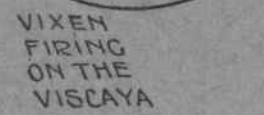
# MERRIMAC HERO ARRIVES HERE ON THE LITTLE VIXEN.



LIEUT. ALEX. SHARP JR.



THE VIXEN MASCOT



VIXEN FIRING ON THE VISCAYA



EAGLE COLLIDES WITH THE VIXEN

## Little Craft, Formerly P. A. B. Widener's Pleasure Yacht, Was Under Fire at Santiago and Assisted in the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

The auxiliary cruiser Vixen, which played such a lively part when Cervera's fleet was destroyed in the great naval battle at Santiago, arrived here yesterday from Guantanamo, with the captain, seven officers and the crew, consisting of seventy-one men, all in good health.

The Vixen was formerly P. A. B. Widener's yacht Josephine, and is one of the smallest of the auxiliary cruisers. She aided the battle ships in pounding the Spanish war ship Viscaya after her companion ship, the Gloucester, had courageously attacked and destroyed one of the torpedo boat destroyers. The Vixen after passing Quarantine dropped anchor off Tompkinsville at 11:55 a. m. beside the cruiser Brooklyn. Several hours later she moved away and anchored a little nearer shore.

She brought with her besides her crew, three men from the fleet, who were sick from malaria, two of them belonging to the regular ship Vulcan, and one from the Newark, Commodore Watson's ship.

She also brought here Lorenzo Pierce, a marine of the Newark, who was court-martialed and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for sleeping on post, and also Chief Machinist Kelly, one of the Merrimack heroes, who assisted in bottling up Cervera's fleet. Kelly was a master machinist before the bottling up incident, and was made chief machinist for his gallantry.

Lieutenant Alexander Sharp, Jr., of the Vixen, was seen on board yesterday afternoon by a Journal reporter and looked the picture of health, although when he was in Santiago he had a bad attack of malaria.

"We left Guantanamo on Saturday at 1:30 p. m.," he said, "after waiting several days for supplies and mails. At last the Commodore directed me to proceed. We had a fair voyage all the way over, and steamed on an average a little over eleven knots an hour. I have been reported to the Department at Washington, and am now waiting for instructions as to what is to be done with the vessel. We have no sick among our own men on board, but at Santiago nearly all of us suffered more or less with malaria."

"From the Colon we took away six Spanish officers and eighty-nine men who were prisoners. The men we transferred to the Resolute, and the officers we carried with us for two days, finally transferring them to the St. Louis. The members of the crew are wild to get on shore. They have been on duty since April 11, and have been under fire five or six times. As soon as I have received definite instructions from Washington I shall give them shore leave. I am well pleased with the gallant way in which officers and men behaved during the war."

The Segurana brought with her about 1,000 Spanish rifles, 2,500 cases of cartridges, and ten sacks of United States mail. The mail will be distributed before the ship is sent to the General Post Office.

The yellow fever case was developed on the third day out. All the other sick have improved during the voyage.

Through the kindness of Dr. Henry McCook, chaplain of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who is pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, the sick were provided with delicacies, and Dr. Brackett, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, furnished those in need with clothing to replace that which had been lost or destroyed.

The ambulance steamer Rhinoceros arrived here from Montauk yesterday on her last trip as a Government boat, and will now be returned to her owners. She brought 118 convalescent soldiers. Among them were three members of the Seventy-first Regiment—Andrew Corbett, of Company G, and A. C. English, of Company I. Corbett was strong enough to walk, and was taken to the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment by his comrades, who met him at the pier. Jennison and English were removed in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The Rhinoceros went from her pier at Pike street at 8 a. m. to Staten Island, where ninety-eight of the soldiers, nearly all regulars, were sent to the hospital at Fort Wadsworth. The remaining sixteen were brought back to this city, where Dr. Gallant of the Women's National Relief Association, and Dr. Belden, who has been in charge of the boat, says she has transported 2,450 sick and wounded soldiers, not one of whom has died in transit.

The International Navigation Company announced yesterday that it would resume its regular weekly mail and passenger service between New York and Southampton by the express steamers St. Louis, St. Paul, New York and Paris.

The St. Louis will sail from New York on October 12.

one who will not flinch from pushing the investigation to the furthest limits if it seems to him to be his duty to do so. General Wilson is a Democrat, and was the army officer in charge of White House functions during the Cleveland Administration.

Thomas Livermore, a business man of Boston, was suggested to the President by Stephen M. Weld, who declined the appointment for himself. General W. H. Jackson, of Massachusetts, was suggested this morning, after having given the President to understand that he would accept. Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, called on the President this afternoon and explained that his engagements after a visit in Europe would prevent him from serving. His brother had previously promised in his name that he would serve.

**TWENTY-SECOND TO FORT SLOCUM NOW.**

Colonel Bartlett Wants His Men to Be Posted at One Point.

Colonel Franklin Bartlett, of the Twenty-second Regiment, said yesterday that one battalion of his regiment, probably the one that has been stationed at Willets Point, would be transferred to Fort Slocum today on the ferry boat General Meigs.

The remainder of the regiment, which has been doing garrison duty at Fort Schuyler, will be carried to Fort Slocum on the General Meigs to-morrow.

Colonel Bartlett said that the order directing the assembly of the Twenty-second was the result of a request made by him to the War Department. "Now that the danger is over I want my men where they will be directly under my direction," said Colonel Bartlett. "I believe that it will be the means of maintaining better discipline."

Colonel Bartlett has received no information as to the sending of his regiment to Porto Rico.

**Actor Courtaine in Jail Again.**

Actor Harry Courtaine, once a celebrated comedian, was arrested last night for the second time in three days. He was found intoxicated in the lobby of the Theatre on Broadway. In the West Side Court yesterday he pleaded to be allowed to go, as he said he could get an engagement by moving a friend. The magistrate fined him \$10, and he will spend ten days on the island. Courtaine once commanded a salary of \$400 a week.

## RYAN ASKS FOR HIS MEN'S RELEASE

Personally Intercedes for Those Whose Services Are Needed at Home.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

General Miles Says the Colonel Made No Request for His Own Discharge.

8,000 PETITIONS NOW ON FILE.

The Commanding General Intimates That the Discharges in All Meritorious Cases Are to Be Granted.

Washington, Sept. 22.—There are 8,000 petitions for discharge from service in the volunteer army on file in the War Department. This is nearly 12 per cent of the 100,000 volunteers whom the President thinks it advisable to retain in the service to provide for emergencies.

General Miles said today that the petitions came from all grades of service from the private up.

About twenty or thirty more were added personally to the list by Colonel William Jennings Bryan, who called today on General Miles. Colonel Bryan presented the petitions of these men in regular form.

Up to a few days ago the War Department was inundated with letters from Senators and Representatives referring to this matter of discharges. The War Department issued a memorandum, in which it made the point that these requests for discharge ought to come through the regular army channels. Colonel Bryan, therefore, appeared personally to make the request for his men.

It was after Colonel Bryan's visit that General Miles made the statement that there were 8,000 soldiers of all grades who wished to be discharged. General Miles said:

"I do not think there ought to be objection to the discharge in meritorious cases. Among the men in whom Colonel Bryan is interested are farmers and men whose work cannot be done by others. That would be true also in the case of professional men."

Colonel Bryan made no request in his own behalf, and so far as is known, he has not rendered his resignation. It was simply a call at this office to pay his respects and for the purpose of asking for the discharge of the men under his command. The discharge has not yet been fully considered.

It was inferred from what General Miles said that discharges in all meritorious cases would be granted and that the ranks would be filled by enlistment.

Colonel Bryan, accompanied by Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, called on the Acting Secretary of War, who is a Nebraska and a personal friend of the visitors. Mr. McKeljohn said that the call was purely personal, and that military matters were not discussed.

After a similar call on Adjutant-General Corbin, Colonel Bryan left the Army and Navy Building. He had a long talk with the President in the afternoon and returned to the War Department to the office of Major Assistant Adjutant-General.

On his first visit to the War Department very few persons were aware that he was in the building. When it became known, however, that he was coming back, he was greeted by a crowd on the navy side, who applauded him with enthusiasm.

**RED CROSS AGENT DESCRIBES ABUSES**

At Jacksonville, He Says, Nurses and Patients Are Not Given Decent Food.

Alexander Keefe, of the Red Cross, writes from Jacksonville to Stephen E. Barton that there is plenty of money to meet every demand, "but inefficiency at one stage and another defeats our hopes. At the Third Division hospital, where Major Fowler, of Brooklyn, has supreme control and Major Jesurun direct charge, the nurses, both male and female, declare that they cannot do their work on the food furnished. It is that many are already ill for lack of suitable nourishment."

"The female nurses have fared only as well as those patients who are allowed to eat food having taken their food recently from the patients' kitchen."

"Both Major Fowler and Major Jesurun seem thorough in earnest in their efforts for the healthful conditions for patients and nurses. So far, however, they have failed to secure them."

"Competent cooks are now needed and admitted to serve the food in a healthful and cleanly manner."

Mrs. Keefe tells how buckets used one day as receptacles for garbage, and used the next for drinking water, and adds: "Incompetency is general, efficiency rare."

**SAYS HIS SON DIED OF STARVATION.**

Contractor Walsh Bitter in His Denunciation of the Authorities.

The funeral of Private William J. Walsh, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital, on Monday, took place yesterday from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, One Hundred and Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

Walsh, who was not nineteen years old, died of Cuban fever and starvation. P. J. Walsh, his father, is a wealthy contractor and builder, of Harlem. He lives in a handsome home at Edgecombe avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.

The young soldier was a handsome fellow of athletic build and had a host of friends. He fought nobly at San Juan Hill before Santiago and escaped the Spanish bullets only to be stricken with the deadly fever peculiar to that climate.

Walsh became separated from his regiment, and although the father made every effort to find him he met with no success until about two weeks ago, when Walsh arrived sick unto death on the transport Itombi. Even then the young soldier's name did not appear on the list of the transport's patients, and he would probably never have been found had not the father obtained permission from General Wheeler to search the detention hospital at Camp Wikoff, where he came upon his son, helpless, emaciated, his identity lost.

After much red tape Mr. Walsh succeeded in getting his son home, but he was then so weak that he never rallied. The father was bitter in his denunciation of the War Department yesterday. He said that his son's death was due entirely to neglect. His identity lost.

"A fitting epitaph on my son's tombstone would be: DIED OF STARVATION," said Mr. Walsh.

Light and medium weight all-wool Covert Top Coats, \$16 quality, at 4.98

Men's Pure-wool black Cheviot Suits, single or double breasted, 7.00

Boys' pure-wool 2-piece \$3.00 Suits, 1.98

## "100 MORE WILL DIE AT MONTAUK."

So Declares Dr. Brown, and Tells the Reason for His Opinion.

TYPHOID AND PNEUMONIA.

The Quartermaster's Department Bungles Over Transportation Again.

GENERAL WHEELER IS AFTER IT.

Bound That the Soldiers Shall Not Spend the Winter at Camp Wikoff if He Can Help It.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Sept. 22.—There were 432 patients in the general hospital to-day, and Dr. Brown made the startling prediction that in his opinion 100 of the men would die.

He said he based his belief on the condition of the men. All are down with typhoid. In many cases pneumonia has seized hold of the sick soldiers because they were too weak to combat it.

The hospital ship Rhinoceros is expected at the camp to-morrow to make her last trip, and it is expected that she will take 200 sick to New York. She has already transported 2,500 men from Montauk. The vessel costs \$1,000 a day to the Government to maintain.

The men who will be left behind will be detained in what will be known as the permanent ward. None of them will be able to get out of the hospital for several weeks. Many may never leave it alive.

The transport City of Mexico to-day landed the men of Company M, Tenth Regular Colored Cavalry. They had been left behind to attend to the baggage of the regiment, and when they came ashore from the steamer on their way to the detention hospital, which had to be reopened to accommodate them, they received a big reception.

Battery K, of the First Artillery, got away from camp to-day, starting for San Antonio, Texas, and Battery F, of the Fourth Artillery, expects to get away to-morrow. As the regiment in camp are under orders to move, but are kept here because transportation has not been arranged, General Wheeler to-day wired the Quartermaster's Department in New York inquiring what was the matter, but did not get much satisfaction. The little General is determined that the soldiers shall be away from Montauk before the cold weather, for he realizes that this exposed point is the worst place in which men could be kept.

General Wheeler was compelled to decline an invitation to attend the funeral services over the remains of Miss Winnie Davis at Richmond. He sent his regrets to the family. General Shafter was not in camp he could not go, as in the absence of General Shafter General Wheeler was the commander.

The stay of General Wheeler here is drawn to a close, for as soon as General Shafter returns he will go to Alabama to look after his race for Congress. As he has no opposition to speak of, General Wheeler will spend much of his time at the Huntville, Ala., camp, in the cavalry which is to invade Cuba this fall or winter.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**CASTORIA** For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN. Softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

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Which tailor is likely to most satisfactory—for Boys?

This tailoring exclusively for is not expensive.

Sailor Suits, made of all wool, fast weight Serge, handsomely embroidered with several designs and colors. 4.85 to 10.00

Double-Breasted Jacket Suits of all wool, fast color, cheviot in blue and gray, and brown mixtures. 5.00 to 10.00

Youths' Suits (Long Trowsers), made of new designs in blue and brown, plain blue cheviot. 10.00 to 15.00

Sailor Collar Reefers, made of blue or brown mixed cloth, with fast color, silk bow tie and wool body lining. Also in all colors. 5.00 to 10.00

Double-Breasted Short Breeches, made of blue or brown mixed cloth, with fast color, silk bow tie and wool body lining. Also in all colors. 10.00 to 15.00

Covert Coats, made of heavy weight whipcord, with blue and silk sleeve lining. 10.50 to 15.00

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